

# The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
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Geology and Theology.

Geology is the youngest born among the sciences, and though in its infancy, but of yesterday, as compared with the everlasting ages of the past, it is a Titan child, well worthy to be considered the offspring of the gods.

One charm of this study lies in the mystery which, as yet, envelopes so much of it; we may delve deep and soar high, we may read the records of the rocks with a Hugh Miller or a Lewis Agassiz, we may collect shells that have lain embosomed in the earth; we may unearth the massive jaws and vertebral of the gigantic monsters of that great forming period of the earth; we may stand amazed at the gorgious array of the great carboniferous flora; we may agitate the question whence are we, and how long since man first stood erect in native majesty, and called the earth his own? and yet—and yet—we must declare, humiliated at the poverty of our intellectual stores, we are but of yesterday and know nothing!

We have, as it were, been at play with shells and stones—have found a tottering fabric which any discovery of the past, or hypothesis of the future may cause to tumble, from turret to foundation stone.

Of course the only authentic account of the creation is derived from Moses, as he gazed with awe, and in a series of panoramic views, had the work of six ages or eras to pass before him, narrowed down to human comprehension. Long before the vision of the burning bush, in that far off Midian desert, the work of God was shown in the wonders of the creation, was made known to him.

But sceptics are not wanting, who fail to reconcile the word of God and his works; they would try with a pick-axe to shake the very throne of God! to do away with the Garden of Eden—the rocks of Calvary! to leave us sitting in utter desolation, un-owned upon our burial sod, not knowing whence we are, nor whose we be!

"Geology and Theology should dovetail into each other," and if there is a discrepancy it is not that the works of the Creator will not bear investigation, but it lies in our imperfect knowledge of them, or perhaps even in a wilful misunderstanding.

The six days of creation are not by any means to be considered as six natural days of 24 hours, but rather as ages or eras, each one including untold millions of years. We read in the Bible of the 70 weeks of Daniel, and no one for a moment supposed that they are to be taken literally, and so also in the sight of God "a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past, or as a watch in the night."

The history of the formation of the earth's crust is not yet fully written; page by page the geologist strives to read the rocky book of nature—and it is a difficult task to reconstruct the scattered fragments in this great puzzle-box of the world. His chief reliance is in the fossils of each period, these "Medals of creation," as they are termed. The print of a leaf, a petrified shell, a tooth, even a fish scale may serve to solve a riddle. Every trace becomes a letter, every fragment a word, every perfect fossil a chapter in the world's history.

As the history of man on the earth's crust is divided into Ancient, Medieval and Modern, so the history of the crust is separated into three grand eras; the Palaeozoic time, the Mesozoic, (middle) and the Cenozoic, (recent); then comes the subdivisions into the six epochs or ages.

But I do not propose to enter into the details of the science any further than to show how our blindness would put science in the place of religion, whereas she is, and should be the handmaid of religion; the study of nature in each and every department should bring us intellectually and morally nearer to God, the Great First cause of All. Instead of this we go back one step and stand exulting in our knowledge, as if we had gone back to that simple yet inconceivably awful "In the Beginning."

An apple falls—we call it "gravitation," and exult in the discovery, and plume ourselves upon our wisdom and astuteness, as if we could know anything of Gravitation but that it is.

Our one puny little star we fancy the centre of the grand and awful universe; we sit perched upon her surface for a few days and watch the worlds as they go flashing by—no influence of ours can hasten or retard their motion—we cannot turn one hair white or black, we cannot add one cubit to our stature. And still a man, a living man can indulge in pride—an atom, a particle, a mite amid the splendors of the Universe can raise his hand in rebellion against the fountain head of all Life and Being.

We have but a glinting hero and there of the great laws by which God governs the Universe. "Now we see through a glass darkly"—as the Astronomer uses a colored glass to shield his eyes in gazing at the full orb'd sun, so we need the glass, the colored lens of our mortality to view but a small part of the noon-tide splendor and glory of God as revealed in his works.

When we behold these things in the clearer light of Eternity, we shall see how all along the worlds dark ages, (not yet concluded,) science and religion have been working together, hand in hand—and when the full orb'd glory is revealed, we will exclaim low in the dust, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty, the Heavens and the Earth are full of thy glory."

JASPER.

## Select Miscellany.

### The Planets and their Inhabitants.

M. Figue, a noted French scientific gentleman, saying that modern astronomy has demonstrated that there are other worlds than ours; that the earth simply makes a part of a class or group of stars, which do not differ essentially, and that there is an infinity of other globes like it, proceeds to consider the internal affairs of the worlds. Since there is nothing to distinguish the earth from the other planets of our solar system—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, he argues, that we must find in the others, as we find here air and water, a hard soil, rivers and seas, mountains and valleys. There must be found also in them vegetation and trees, and verdure and shade. There must be in them animals and even men, or at least beings superior to animals and corresponding to our type:

"Science has shown that the physical and climatological connections of the earth and the other planets are identical. On these planets, as on the earth, the sun shines and disappears, yielding place to night, cold and darkness succeed to heat and light. In them, as on the earth, the rich carpet of herbage covers the plains and luxuriant woods cover the mountains. Rivers flow majestically on to the seas. Winds blow regularly or irregularly and purify the atmosphere by mingling their strata charged in different degrees with the produce of the evaporation of the soil. In quiet night the dwellers on these plains see the same heavenly spectacle that delights our eyes, the same constellation, the same celestial visitors. They have panoramic views of the planetary globes with their following of faithful satellites and luminous stars shining like gently brandished torches. Once in a while there is a sudden luminous trail which furrows the heavens like a flash of silver; it is a star that shoots and drops into the depth of space. Again it is a comet with a beautiful tail, that comes to bring news from worlds millions of miles away."

The planetary man, according to his belief, corresponds to the terrestrial man. In the planets the process of creation of organized life must be the same as in the earth, the successive order of appearance of living creatures is the same as on the globe. And like the terrestrial man dies he is transformed after death into a super-human, and passes also into ether.

### Restoring Old Trees to Fruitfulness—Try It.

On nearly every farm in Virginia, there are old fruit trees covered with moss, with much dead wood, and bearing only wormy and worthless fruit. These may all be made very valuable at small expense. The work of renovating should begin at once. First. Cut out all the dead wood. Second. Cut out at least one-third of the live wood, leaving that which looks the freshest. Third. Cover the ground thickly with ashes, and a good sprinkling of lime and bone-dust, and fork it in or plow very shallow, taking care not to break the surface roots. Fourth. Cover the ground under the limbs with coarse manure, rotten chips or any other coarse litter, to prevent sod from forming. Fifth. In May or June scrape the body of the tree, removing the moss and rough material and wash with strong lye or soda made of soft soap. This treatment will cause a new growth of wood to start, which should be allowed to grow only where it is wanted, so as not to make the top too thick. Every succeeding spring cut out more of the old wood, and manure liberally in the fall. In a single year the fruit will increase and improve in quality. In three years this treatment will make over the whole tree, and it will become a profitable piece of property. If the variety is not good, the top can be grafted at small expense.

Whoever will faithfully follow this course of treatment with his old trees is sure to be liberally rewarded in abundant fruit, and the satisfaction of seeing an-sightly old trunks transferred into vigorous and productive trees. There are thousands of old orchards in Virginia that could be thus made productive, to pay more indirect returns than the whole farm besides. The expense is mostly in time and labor, and every farmer can get time in this way. We have old trees which, four years ago, looked as bad as any in Old Virginia. Pruning, manure, and stirring the ground have converted them into valuable trees, producing annually from twenty-five to thirty bushels of fine fruit.

We have one tree, especially, that has changed the color of its fruit, quadrupled its size, and yields thirty bushels of apples, worth at least twenty dollars. Ten dollars would cover the expense of renovating this tree. Take care of the old orchards and set new.

### A Smart Jewess.

Adolphus Fitzmoran was a "smart young man." It was his firm conviction with the opposite sex he was irresistible. One evening Fitzmoran was at the opera and in an adjoining box he espied a beautiful young lady without a male attendant. He nodded to his companion, and remarked that he must make a conquest. So, into the adjoining box he made his way, and unceremoniously seated himself by the young lady's side. She looked up in surprise. Adolphus smiled sweetly, and begged pardon. He must have been mistaken. He had thought he recognized in her an acquaintance. She informed him he had been mistaken. "Still," ventured Adolphus, "I hope I don't intrude?" The lady made no reply, but turned her attention to the stage, where a scene was transpiring in which she was much interested. At length Adolphus addressed her again. Turning quickly, she said, "You annoy me sir!" and her bright eyes flashed.

"Bless me!" cried Adolphus, drawing back with mock terror, "don't eat me."

The lady smiled a sweet beaming smile, as she replied, "be not alarmed sir, I am a Jewess, my religion forbids me to eat pork!" Unfortunately for Adolphus, his friends heard the rejoinder, and he is not likely soon to hear the last of his passage with the beautiful Jewess.—*Manchester (Eng.) Times.*

### Slow Murder of Political Prisoners.

The grand jury of Union county, South Carolina, have reported to the Court of General Session, Hon. Wm. M. Thomas, Judge, the condition of the political prisoners held by the United States military authorities at Chester. Some of the details of the report are too disgusting for verbal publication. The jury find the jail in the same condition as at the time of their last report, except that shortly before their visit, the prisoners had been allowed to remove the accumulated and decomposing filth from the premises, and had attempted to purify the place by scattering lime and building flooring over it. Seven of the prisoners are supplied with rations by their friends. To the others the authorities supply rations of mouldy corn-meal and coffee, so-called, apparently made from parched corn. From this unwholesome food the prisoners are able to pick out an amount equal to half-rations, which they eat. A colored prisoner was kept in a separate cell until the stench became intolerable throughout the building, when the other prisoners were allowed to clean it out. The house attached to the jail, intended as a kitchen and provision house, has been converted into a stable and privy. The Union *Times* and Chester *Reporter* describe successful raids by the cavalry on the 11th and 12th inst., in which nine of the best citizens of each county were "bagged" and carried along with the troops.

A further stampede among the remaining white citizens of each county was the result. Some of the incidental effects of this state of things are shown by the following paragraph from the *Camden Journal*:

"There was but a slim attendance upon the sheriff's monthly sales on last Monday, and consequently what property was sold brought low prices. The following list will show: One tract of 700 acres sold for \$100; one tract of 100 acres, \$5; one tract of 95 acres, \$5; one tract of 406 acres, \$400; house and lot in Camdon, on Rutledge street, \$500."

### A Drive for Life.

One incident of a startling nature occurred during the day. At noon, when the ice commenced moving, the only team upon it was that of David Hill, the driver being that good "whip," Martin P. O'Brien. Martin was on the Rock Island side, where there was a water channel one hundred feet wide. He saw his peril—There was no time for parley—the ice might break up in a minute. He sprang to his seat, yelled to his spirited bays, Cap, and Doc, Porter, and across the ice-bridge they came, like wild horses. It was the quickest half mile the team and their driver ever made. At this side there was another water space which had been bridged over, but when Martin reached the end of the road the bridge wasn't there. He yelled to his team, and into the water they plunged, sinking eight feet, and made for the shore. Martin stuck to the steigh, and the plucky horses took him safe to the land, where a hundred men, who had witnessed his perils ride to the rescue, had not created the suspicions of the latter. Afterwards, the enterprising jeweler forgot to remove some of the jewels, and the brushes went into the hands of the druggists.

### The Comet Panic in 1712.

Whiston, justly celebrated as a mathematician and as the translator of Jusephus, predicted in 1712 that a comet would appear on Wednesday, the 15th of October in that year, at five minutes after five o'clock, in the morning, and that on the following Friday the earth would be destroyed by fire.

The comet appeared punctually, and this fact added to Whiston's reputation for science, spread the fear far and wide that the remainder of the prediction would likewise be fulfilled.

A number of persons, believing in the saving propensities of water, got into the boats and barges in the Thames. South Sea and India stock fell. It is even related that a frightened Dutch captain threw all his powder overboard, lost it should endanger the ship. One hundred clergy-men were ferried over to Sabbath Palace to request the preparation of proper prayers, there being none in the church service appropriate to such an emergency. But the panic, notwithstanding, produced great good; for the people universally believed that the Day of Judgement was at hand, and acted upon the belief. Many wrongs were righted, many breaches of morality repaired, and many sins repented of."—*Whig.*

### A Diamond Mine in a Brush Handle.

A gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, purchased, some two years ago, a shaving brush from a druggist in that city, and after constant use for that time, turned it over to his little son. While the child was playing with it, the top became unscrewed, and in the hollow handle a valuable diamond was discovered set in the wood, and covered with pink cotton. The exact value of the stone is not known, but it is of pure water and good size. There are many conjectures as to how the gem came to be in the handle of the brush, the most plausible of which is that it was placed there by smugglers. Before the war some importer of precious stones, who wished to avoid the heavy import duty on such articles, placed them in shaving brushes, and in this way brought them under the nose of the custom house officers without creating the suspicions of the latter. Afterwards, the enterprising jeweler forgot to remove some of the jewels, and the brushes went into the hands of the druggists.

**To Avoid Being Cheated.**  
It is said that three million dollars annually are taken from the pockets of country people by the various swindling establishments in New York city, who spread their alluring advertisements all over the country, and get small sums by mail.—Never trust your money, not even a postage stamp, to any person whose reputation you know nothing about. The bigger the promise the more likely you will be caught. Avoid all advertisers who offer you remedies for nothing—there will be some gouging behind—men do not pay for costly advertising for the sake of gratuities labor. Avoid all gift establishments—they will get twice or ten times as much out of you, in some way, as they give you. Avoid all persons who sell watches, or jewelry, or dresses, or anything else, greatly below market price—they will surely cheat you in some way. Honest men find, a better way to bestow.

### "Hair-Snakes."

A correspondent writes from Elyton, Ala., to ask what the *Register* knows about the so-called "hair-snakes," often to be seen wiggling in water—whether or not, according to our information, they are animated horse-hairs.

The "hair-snake" is not a horse-hair, and never was, any more than the earth-worm (fish-worm) or was a horse-hair. It is simply a water-worm living in the water all its days like an eel, and propagating its species by means of eggs. Its history is not so well known as that of some other animals, but well enough known to establish all these facts. The stories about putting horse-hairs in water and watching them until animation was manifest are all a mistake.

There are several species of hairsnakes in this country, but the kind most common in the Southern States is a large species, growing often to six inches in length, and when fully matured having a head almost as large as a small pea. The scientific name given it is *Gordius longilobatus*.—*Mobile Register.*

### Death from a Needle.

Miss Hong of Evanston, recently died very suddenly, as her friends imagined, of consumption. Her physicians were of a different opinion, and decided to hold a post mortem examination. The result showed that a piece of needle had been driven into the heart, and is explained by the fact that the lady, when seven years of age, received a fatal breaking a needle in her left breast. How it worked into the vital organs and how the victim lived so long is a mystery even to the medical faculty. The strangest part of the affair is that the needle which was extracted by Drs. Blaney and DeLaske Miller, was an inch in length, and of large size!—*Chicago Tribune, 28th ult.*

### Expand the Lungs.

There are many people who hardly fill their lungs once in a year as full as they can hold with pure air. In consequence they become liable, like any other half-exercised organ, to contract disease. This may be prevented by the following simple exercise: On rising from bed in the morning, stand up straight, throw the head back, and inhale all the air you can; now breathe slowly out, throwing your arms behind you. Repeat these long breaths a few times every morning, and you will much diminish your chances of having consumption.

TOO MUCH SALT.—What is good to give a cow or horse when they eat too much salt?—I have lost a good cow. She ate two quarts of salt; and died in about three hours. She bloated very badly. I found the lining to her stomach would pool as though it had been scalded and her paunch the same. I gave her no water. J. L. T., Convis, Mich.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A comparative statement of the grain trade of St. Louis for the first quarter of the current year, compared with the records of terms of last year, shows an increase of over 1,700,000 bushels, or nearly 40 per cent. The shipments of corn to the east have been equal to the entire trade in this direction last year.

The leading items of receipts of grain at St. Louis for the term in question compared with 1871 are as follows: Wheat and flour reduced to wheat, 2,297,692 bushels; and same term for 1871, 2,261,190 bushels—Corn, bushels, 2,534,139 for 1871, 1,229,580. Oats, bushels, 948,716; for 1871, 767,809. Barley, bushels, 224,362; for 1871, 106,010. Rye, bushels, 122,876, for 1871, 40,843.

Advance sheets have been received from the superintendent of the census embracing statistics of the wealth and indebtedness of the country, arranged by States and counties. From these it appears that the total personal and real property of the United States was \$30,008,518,507 in 1870, and \$16,159,616,068, in 1860, and \$7,135,708,228 in 1850. The nominal percentage of increase in wealth during the last decade it is found by calculation to have been over eighty-six per cent, notwithstanding the disappearance of slave values as an element of property.

Cotton is very high, for the crop of 1871 was short, and apprehensions are expressed that 1872 will be signalized by a still lighter yield. It is feared that the presidential election will be bad for cotton. The negroes will desert the field and crops to swell processions and mass meetings, and the picking especially will be neglected under the influence of political excitement, so that the crop actually bagged will be very light, and the price may go up to thirty cents.

Connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States there are forty-one dioceses and nine missionary jurisdictions. These are presided over by 54 bishops. There are 2,347 priests and deacons in 2,700 parishes. These minister to 232,354 communicants. There are 221,200 Sunday-school scholars, and 24,268 teachers. During the past year the contributions for Church purposes were \$5,015,493.06.

**FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD.**—The State Agricultural Society of Georgia offers the above premium to the county exhibiting, at the ensuing State Fair, the largest and most meritorious variety of products, including live stock and produce of the farm and household.

# The Peoples' Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1872.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY the First day of MAY next.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Conservatives of Davidson County are requested to assemble in Convention, at the Court-House in Lexington, on MONDAY, the 29th day of APRIL, 1872, being the first week of the Superior Court (on the adjournment of Court at noon, for recess) for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Davidson County in the State Convention to be held at Greensboro, on the 1st day of May next; and also in the Congressional District Convention to be held when and where the Executive Committee of the District shall appoint.

All persons, without regard to party, who are opposed to fraud, corruption and extravagance, and who favor a cheap government and amendments to the State Constitution, are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 18th, 1872.

## THE GREENSBORO CONVENTION.

Our exchanges from all parts of the State come to us containing reports of County meetings, convened for the purpose of adopting such preliminary measures as may be necessary to accomplish the overthrow in August next of the scheming and corrupt politicians who have prostrated, if not utterly destroyed, the vital interests of North Carolina.

Several gentlemen have been suggested as qualified to carry the Conservative banner through the campaign, prominent among whom was the name of Gen. Scales. He withdraws his name, however, in a letter written to the *Robesonian*, which we published last week. We do not purpose to suggest any other name, preferring to leave the matter with the Convention at Greensboro, for settlement. In fact, from the character of the delegates appointed in the various counties, we have no doubt proper men will be selected as candidates to fill the various offices of the State Government.

We hope there will be a full attendance as matters of grave importance will be discussed, and the different sections of the State should be represented, to insure harmony and concert of action. We know well the craft of the Radicals, and now, that we have their principles laid down in a series of Resolutions passed at the late Raleigh Convention, there will be no excuse if we do not meet them fairly and squarely upon the issues they have made.

We suggest, however, to avoid unpleasant consequences, that all the candidates, whose names are to come before the Convention, should be made clear before the nominations are made. If this be done, there will be harmony, and the Conservatives will make a good fight during the summer's campaign.

The following, from the *Richmond Whig*, an able, influential and old established paper, Southern in principle and interest, may not suit the views of some of our extreme politicians; yet, taking everything into consideration, in view of all the surroundings, reasonable men will not fail to see the propriety of compromise and concession, at this particular juncture of affairs. The object of the Liberal Reform movement is worthy of all commendation, and some sacrifices might be offered upon the altar of patriotism, in order to insure the success of the great political movement now on foot, which will secure the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole country, so ardently looked and hoped for ever since the close of the war, but in vain. Everybody admits times are getting worse instead of better—therefore, let us all rally around the Reform movement and bring about a change of affairs—we cannot be worsted, and the chances are for the better.

Read the *Whig* article below, carefully:

## THE PURPOSE OF THE POPULAR MOVEMENT TO BE KEPT IN VIEW.

It should be understood at the threshold that the great political movement now in progress has not been started in the interest of individuals, whether Republicans or Democrats. Efforts to divert it from its real purpose, the redemption of the Government from the hands of speculators, the making of this or that particular scheme not to be tolerated. It should be kept free from such entanglements. Of course two men may have to be chosen as candidates for President and Vice-President, but the choice should fall not on those who are selfishly scheming for themselves, but on such as by their well known popularity, ability, high character and extended influence can effectively contribute to the success of the movement. It seems to have been understood that the Southern people and the Northern Democracy would leave the conduct of the movement and the selection of candidates to the Liberal Republicans. Let that understanding be observed. We should not, either directly or indirectly, attempt to dictate candidates to the people of the locality, so do the same. The next step would be to declare that unless this man or that should be nominated for President or Vice-President, his friends will not support the ticket that may be chosen. All this would tend to cripple—perhaps defeat—the whole movement. Let us subordinate men to measures, making the rescue of the Government from misrule and corruption, and not the advancement of individual fortunes—the great end to be aimed at. Let the motto be: "Principles—Not Men."

The South has nothing favorable to expect from the Grant administration, as it appears. Reform is to be given the go-by, and the crusade against the South is to be persisted in. Therefore, the best policy of the South is plainly indicated.

There is perhaps more truth than poetry in the following, from the *Hillsboro' Patriot*:

"An extreme radical democratic paper that starts in the State at a time like this is nothing more than a 'dog' to beat the Conservative party and help the Radicals to office."

THE RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Radical Party of North Carolina assembled in Raleigh last week for the purpose of nominating State officers to be elected, we hope, in August next.

James H. Harris, col., was appointed temporary President of the Convention only. Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., was made permanent President.

After considerable disorder and confusion, Gov. R. Caldwell was nominated for Governor over Judge Settle by more than two to one.

C. A. Boyden of Wayne, was nominated for Lieut. Governor; D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston, for Treasurer; W. H. Howerton, of Rowan, for Secretary of State; T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, for Attorney General; John Reilly, of Cumberland, for Auditor; Silas N. Burns, of Chatham, for Superintendent of Public Works; Rev. James Ried, of Franklin, for Superintendent of Education.

The Charlotte *Democrat* remarks: "Although the colored men compose the voting strength of the Republican party in the State, not one of their number was nominated for anything. Served them right, for they have been instigated to always vote against their best friends—the men who employ them and pay them well for their work. When too late the black man will learn who his best friends were, if he had acted right."

The Convention by Resolution, endorsed the Holden Kirk war.

## DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.

At the meeting of the New York Democratic State Central Committee at Albany, on the 11th inst., Gov. Seymour and other Democrats, not members of the committee, attended. The *World's* special dispatch says:

"The proceedings were entirely harmonious. During the discussion of political prospects, the approaching convention at Cincinnati was alluded to. The Republican movement in favor of that convention was regarded as important, and it was agreed that nothing ought to be done by Democrats to interfere with it. Gov. Seymour favored a watch and wait policy for the Democracy, pending the issue.

The desire for an eventual union of all elements opposed to the present administration was generally expressed; also the belief that the Democratic masses of the State were in favor of such a coalition on equitable, patriotic terms."

Referring to the Liberal Republican movement the *World* says editorially:

"So far as we have any prepossessions they are in favor of this movement; but we must decline to commit ourselves either to it or against it until it reaches a further stage of development and we have better data for estimating the boldness, strength and vigor with which it is to be prosecuted.

From the beginning we have had no doubt of its complete success, if its leaders should show no infirmity of purpose and no lack of political courage."

## THE PRESIDENT'S PARTIZAN REPORT.

The President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives on Friday last, a message in regard to Ku-Kluxing in South Carolina, which we think is a slander on most of the white men of that State.

We have not seen the message in full, but the telegraph gives this account of it:

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A message from the President was received in the House to-day, giving full details of his information regarding Ku-Kluxing in several counties in South Carolina. His information was mostly oral, except that derived from Ackerman's report, which asserted, among other things, that those combinations embraced two thirds of the active white men, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, &c. Ackerman accuses the people of systematic perjury to prevent the prosecution of the members of the combination.

## DEMOCRAT.

We have no doubt the Ku-Klux reports in South Carolina, and elsewhere, are greatly exaggerated for political effect.

## MORE FEDERAL MURDERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia *Phoenix* of the 16th inst., gives the following particulars of another atrocious murder by Grant's soldiers in that State:

A gentleman from York county, on the 17th, informed us that on Friday last, a squad of United States troops, engaged in arresting parties suspected of violation of the Enforcement Act, shot and killed two brothers, named Craig, whom they were endeavoring to catch. The troops, as our informant heard the story, were in chase of the Craigs, and were close upon them, when, reaching the Broad river, about fifteen miles from Yorkville, the pursued parties plunged in, and were shot while swimming across. One of the brothers was shot and sunk instantly, and no more has been seen of him. The other was fatally wounded through the thigh, was captured and brought on shore, but died on Saturday.

HON. J. M. LEACH.—We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, in which he informs us that he has had inserted two or three times in different bills the names of every applicant from this district who sought to have their disabilities removed, and also names of gentlemen from other portions of the State; also, the names of many who have not applied—in a word, he has worked zealously, and done his whole duty, and he adds: "There are not twenty men in North Carolina whose disabilities have not been removed by the House of Representatives at least three times, including those who have not made application as well as those who have."

The whole difficulty is in the Senate; there is the 'hitch.' Up to this time nothing has been done by that body, and no one can tell what the Senate intends doing."—*Greensboro Patriot*.

H. H. Helper, Esq., will issue, the second Tuesday in May, at Salisbury, and continue until the first Tuesday in November, a campaign paper, to be called the *Tribune*, which will be in the interest of the Liberal Republicans. Subscription price \$1.

## MAJOR SMITH'S CARD.

We call attention to the card of that honest Republican, Major W. A. Smith, says the *Raleigh News*, protesting against the absurd claims of Gen. Abbott to the Senatorship. The letter does great credit to Major Smith. Major Smith was Chairman of the Johnson delegation, and cast the vote of that county for Gov. Caldwell:

### CARD.

I desire to enter my solemn protest against the action of the Republican State Convention, in relation to the resolutions introduced in that body touching the question of the United States Senatorship.

When the resolutions were first introduced on yesterday, I bitterly opposed them for the reason that they, in effect, endorsed the claims of Gen. Joseph C. Abbott for the Senatorship, and instructed the United States Senate to admit him. When the resolutions came up to-day for discussion in the Convention, the gag law was applied, and the voices of those who opposed them were drowned in the deafening shouts of the multitude, so that all discussion on the merits of the resolutions was shamefully cut off.

I take this method first, of protesting against the disreputable conduct of the Convention in refusing to hear the opponents of the resolutions, and secondly, of protesting against the resolutions themselves, as being un-American, un-Republican, and subversive to every principle of true Republican government. I am clearly of opinion that General Abbott is not entitled to the seat, but that Gen. Matt W. Ransom is. At the time of the election of Governor Vance, the Democrats having nearly two-thirds majority, the vote for Abbott was considered by the Republicans as simply a complimentary one, as no one dreamed at that time, that he stood the ghost of a chance of an election. Wishing to compliment a personal friend, I threw my vote away on him.

If this question of Senatorship were left to a majority of the best and most intelligent Republicans of the State, (which of course would exclude the carpet-baggers) I am satisfied that their sense of justice, decency and propriety would award the seat to General Ransom in preference to General Abbott.

Respectfully,

W. A. SMITH.

Raleigh, April 18, 1872.

### A HILL.

The following bill was introduced by Hon. J. M. Leach, to repeal the tax on brandy, and to simplify and reduce it on whisky, and to prohibit the destruction by revenue officers, of property appertaining thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, That hereafter there shall be no tax levied or collected on the distillation of brandy made exclusive of apples, peaches or grapes.

Sec. 2. That hereafter there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifty cents, and no more, on every proof-gallon of whisky.

Sec. 3. That in order to extend to persons of small and limited means the right to distill the Commissioners of Internal Revenue are hereby prohibited from adopting and prescribing for such persons any meter, hydrometer, saccharometer, receiving cisterns, or valves, or other instruments or machinery, at the cost and expense of such distiller: Provided, That the producing capacity of such still or stills and fixtures shall be insufficient to produce and manufacture more than three hundred barrels of whisky and brandy annually.

Sec. 4. That in order to prevent fraud, the assessor of the district or his deputy, on a fair calculation, founded on actual experience, shall estimate the daily producing capacity of each still used in the manufacture of whisky by the persons named in the foregoing section, and (excluding Sunday from such estimate) shall register the same, and shall levy and collect on such distillery at the rate of fifty cents a proof gallon on its producing capacity during the period the license is taken by such distiller, and the distilling is continued.

Sec. 5. That hereafter no assessor, collector, or other Government officer, shall destroy nor injure any still, still-worm, doulbers, tubs, mash or wort, or other property belonging to any such distiller or other person, appertaining thereto.

Sec. 6. That all laws and clauses of law coming in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE WHIPPING POST IN ENGLAND.—It will be seen by the following that the whipping post has a place in old England—the young man who attempted to shoot Queen being sentenced to receive 20 lashes:

London, April 11.—The case of Arthur O'Connor, assailant of the Queen, came up in Old Bailey this morning. The prisoner made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw his plea of guilty to the charge of assaulting Her Majesty with the mitigating ground of insanity. A jury was empaneled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner. The prisoner's father was sworn in the son's defense. He testified that he (the father) was Fearey O'Connor, and that several members of his family, besides the prisoner, were insane. The accused, he stated, was very studious when a child and fell into bad health from which he had suffered ever since. The prisoner was wounded in the head in 1856 and received injuries which rendered him insensible for some time. Witness further testified that his son was never connected with any political association.

The jury was satisfied as to the sanity of the prisoner and brought in a verdict of guilty. O'Connor was then sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months at hard labor and receive twenty lashes.

Cassius M. Clay on the 15th inst., addressed a large Mass meeting at Stanford, Ky., arraigning the cruel policy and corrupt practices of the Radical wing of the Republican party, and pronouncing in favor of the liberal movement, to which he said, he committed himself regardless of any considerations as to its probable success, because he believed it to be right in principle, sound in policy, and patriotic in sentiment.

Minister Jay, at Vienna, has just effected an important foreign alliance. His youngest daughter is going to marry Gen. von Schweinitz, German Ambassador at the same Court.

MIXING WITH STRANGERS.—The effect of mixing with new people, who have new ideas and new methods of thought, is very salutary. Always to see the same people do the same thing, feel the same way, produces a stagnant condition of the mind and heart that is very distressing to behold. Thousands of invalids might be benefited by getting away from home, if only for a short time, to mix with the magnetism of the great world as it courses in its accustomed round. And there are mental and moral invalids who need the very same change, to get their minds and hearts enlarged, and let in a little more of the great light of life. Outside influences are very valuable to those who at home have been well trained by healthful influences in early youth, so that they can avoid the snare and pit-falls into which those who go blindly, often fall.—*Exchange*.

## GENERAL NEWS.

FAILURE OF THE SEAL CATCH.—News from the vessels of the seal fleet indicate that the catch is a failure this season. The bulk of the seal catch usually goes direct to Europe, and the loss of thirty or forty thousand barrels of oil will be severely felt and will probably create an active demand from the United States to supply the deficiency, which will affect the values of low priced oils. The light stock of nearly all kinds of cheap oils would also stimulate an upward movement should an export movement set in. Seal oil is the principal rival of whale oil, and hence the dealers in the latter article, at New Bedford, look for an activity in the market.—*Boston Globe*.

EXTENT OF METHODISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The extent and progress of Methodism in South Carolina are shown by the following facts drawn from the Minutes of the South Carolina Annual Conference held at Spartanburg, December 13, 1871: "Nine Presiding Elders' Districts; 135 white and 6 colored traveling preachers; 34,737 white and 1328 colored members; 17,896 Sabbath School Scholars; 509 churches, valued at \$533,175.

The list of dead of the Conference, since 1860, embraces 116, many of whose venerated names are "household words" throughout South Carolina.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.—From a letter from a physician residing near Memphis, Tenn., we make the following extract concerning the prevalence and fatal results of meningitis throughout that section:—"This country is now suffering from two epidemics, the small-pox and meningitis. The latter is very fatal, in fact it is alarming. Nearly all who take it die—those that recover are an exception. It is worse than the Egyptian plague, as it is termed by some. So far, it has baffled the skill of the medical fraternity, and they stand paralyzed and powerless to do any good.

A very sad death occurred in the vicinity of New York city last week. An interesting young girl of about fourteen, with some companions, were vying with each other as to their endurance in "jumping the rope." This young lady without stopping, marked four hundred jumps.—Severe internal pains succeeded, and she died in a short time from the effects.

MORAL.—Avoid excesses in all things.—Jump the rope if you like, for it is a good thing, but never jump yourself to death.

Mrs. Peter Gronda, of Mackinaw county, Mich., has 34 children. One of her sons has 15 children, one of her daughters has 13, another of her daughters has 12, and all the rest of Mrs. Gronda's sons and daughters have large and increasing families. Further, the old lady wears snow shoes and can walk ten miles a day.

It is estimated that Sweden and Norway will not produce more than a half supply of iron for the present year. This condition of affairs abroad has caused a steady advance in American iron for some time past, which has been followed by an advance in copper, brass and other metals. The effect of all this has been to advance American hardware composed chiefly of iron, from ten to twenty per cent.—Articles manufactured of steel have advanced from five to twelve-and-a-half per cent, here and in Europe.

Sec. 8. That hereafter no assessor, collector, or other Government officer, shall destroy nor injure any still, still-worm, doulbers, tubs, mash or wort, or other property belonging to any such distiller or other person, appertaining thereto.

Sec. 9. That all laws and clauses of law coming in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Methodist Conference, to-day adopted a resolution condemning Sunday mail trains, on the ground that they lead to Sunday travel and a consequent violation of the Sabbath, incidentally leading to communism.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Earthquake shocks continue in Inyo county. An island rising in Mono Lake.

Chinese advise that on Tien-sin, destroyed eighty houses and many lives.

In Utah, on the 13th inst., snow fell to a depth of six feet on a level. The snow slides from the mountains have been terrible, doing much damage to property, and destroying the lives of many miners and families.

An old gentleman in Pennsylvania walked forty miles to pay his subscription to a newspaper. This is a severe rebuke to the many men who would walk forty miles to keep from paying their subscriptions.

The fashion of throwing an old slipper after the carriage of a newly married couple is supposed to mean that the chances of matrimony are very slippery.

The fruit crop of northern Georgia has not been injured by the cold, and the prospects for a large yield are very flattering.

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#### LOCAL ITEMS.

MAILING NEWSPAPERS.—The Post-Office Department has issued orders for the strict enforcement of the following new regulations:

"Name of sender cannot be written on the paper; no memorandum or intelligible inscription must be put inside the wrapper; no printed card, handbill or advertisement must be enclosed; no written notice, letter or written slip of any kind can be folded in; printed slips, soliciting notices of the press, pasted inside of newspapers or Magazines, or outside of wrappers, are in violation; also cross marks to indicate that subscriptions have expired. All other regulations are as formerly. A violation of any of these points subjects the matter to letter postage, and the perpetrator to a fine."

The Spring season here, as elsewhere, is about one month behind time. Vegetation in the gardens makes but a poor showing, and the forest and shade trees are just donning their livery of green. Apple trees are in full bloom, and, if nothing intervenes, there will be an unusually full crop. The prospect for a fine crop of peaches, plums, cherries, &c., is also flattering. The wheat crop is looking remarkably well, and our exchanges bring us the same good news from all parts of the country.

QUICK WORK.—The New Tobacco Warehouse of Wilson, Brown & Co., at Winston, was finished by Fogle Brothers, in twenty-six days. Size of building about 40 x 100 feet. The prize arrangements are complete and convenient. We are glad to be able to announce the success of the above firm, as the work was heavy, and many looked for hindrances were encountered, which were overcome in due time, however.

We learn that several brick pillars, which supported the neat enclosures in front of Messrs. Siddall's and Stockton's residences, in Winston, were damaged on Saturday night last, by parties unknown. We suppose mean whisky was at the bottom of it, as no sober man would run his head against a brick post. Better let whisky alone hereafter.

Appleton's Journal has failed to make its appearance for several weeks. We always prized the periodical highly, and have recommended it to our friends as worthy of support. Its pages are always filled with choice reading and the illustrations are among the best that appear in any of the illustrated Journals. Specimen copies may be seen at the Book Store.

FASHION CHIT-CHAT—"DOLLY VARDEN."—Dress goods with bright blossoms and many intertwining stems are known as "Dolly Varden." The new name is that of one of Charles Dickens' heroines. "Dolly Varden" is one of the female characters in "Barnaby Rudge"; is sought in marriage by "Sim Tappertit," a vain London apprentice, and Joe Willett, a very exemplary young gentleman indeed. Miss Dolly becomes Mrs. Willett. She is described by Dickens as possessing "a face lighted up by the loveliest pair of sparkling eyes that ever locksmith looked upon; the face of a laughing girl—dimpled, and fresh, and healthy—the very impersonation of good humor and blushing beauty." As for Miss Dolly's attire we refer our readers to Charles Dickens' works, and Blickenderfer's Notion and Variety Store.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The May number of this excellent Monthly is at hand. It is illustrated with a fine steel portrait of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. Among the most important and interesting papers we find one on Robert Burns; Science and immortality; Nafoosa, a story of Grand Cairo. English estimate of Gen. Lee. Every department is full of entertaining reading. Everybody who is fond of the best current literature, can find the cream in this old and popular Monthly. E. R. Peilton, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

It is a pleasure to see a well selected and neatly displayed stock of goods, and upon examination, find the prices reasonable. This you will find at the popular Notion Store, in the greatest variety.

A careful and judicious selection of goods goes a great way towards selling them. Mr. J. L. Fulkerson is wide awake and continually adding to his stock of goods, and makes special orders at any time. Call in.

SHORT PROFITS on goods insure ready sales and prevent an accumulation of old stock and remnants. Give Messrs. Patterson & Co. a further trial, and you will find them all right, as usual.

Messrs. Pfohl and Stockton are still up to the old standard—only more so, for they are also up to the times, and have always on hand a well selected stock of desirable Dry Goods and Groceries as cheap as the cheapest. Cross over.

Mr. J. E. Mickey advertises an excellent Sewing Machine. Agents are wanted in every county.

Mr. Mickey has just received a fine assortment of Millinery Goods, Notions, and everything in her line, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Tin-wares and Stoves always on hand. Go and see Mr. and Mrs. Mickey's Goods, all selected with great care, and offered upon the most reasonable terms. Who can pass the big Coffee pot?

Deferred news articles on our first page. Every page contains reading matter.

Frost here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The weather is still cool, and fears are entertained of more frost.

TOWN ELECTION.—From written posters we see about town, we learn that the election for Mayor and seven Commissioners will take place in the Commissioner's Hall, on Monday, the 6th of May. H. W. Fries, J. N. Blum and S. Mickey have been appointed to hold the election. Those who have not registered and desire to vote, will call at the Mayor's office and register today, this being the last day. We give this *pro bono* publico.

CHANGED.—The time of the Examination of the Kernersville High School has been changed from the 23d and 24th to the 22d and 23d of May. The Literary address will be delivered by Elder Bobbit, on the 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A STUDENT.

HEARTH AND HOME is one of our most valued exchanges. It is beautifully illustrated and full of choice reading. A very interesting decision is given in a recent number, in which the proprietors were fully sustained in their exposition of the New York Swindlers. The End of the World, a new tale by the author of "The Hoosier School Master," is now being published. \$3 a year. Orange Judd & Co. New York.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE.—The May number of this ever welcome monthly visitor is crowded with good things from the pens of the most popular writers for the year.

No better number of this Magazine has ever been issued, and no better Magazine than this published in the world. Lee & Shepard, Boston, are the publishers, at \$2.50 per year.

Every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of type. The displacing of a single one makes an error. Is it strange then that errors occur?

HARPER'S WEEKLY is issuing an extra containing "Dores Illustrated London." It is presented free to all its subscribers, and is a magnificent specimen of illustrated literature.

Mr. Vogler again advertises a variety of Agricultural Implements, all of which have been tried and given satisfaction.

The ice is still four feet thick and very hard on the Penobscot River at Bangor, Maine.

Bananas are raised in Florida and sent to our Northern markets every month in the year.

We are informed that Hon. Lewis Hanes, late Editor of the Raleigh *Era*, expects to attend the Cincinnati Convention as a representative of the Liberal Republicans of North Carolina.

MARRIED, In Anson county, on the 26th ult., Jacob B. Denhamer, of Davidson county, to Miss ELIZABETH V. HENRY.

DIED, In Stokes county, on the 19th inst., Mr. JOHN GRAB, aged 79 years, 10 months and 7 days.

In Davidson County, on the 7th inst., Mr. JOHN WEAYER, aged about 24 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., Mr. JOSEPH ABEY, in the 82nd year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Salem, April 25, 1872.

Provisions.	Chop, 2
Bacon, 10@ 15	Bran, 14
Lard, 12@15	Grain, 1

Pork, 6@7 Wheat, 15@200

Beef, 3@7 Corn, 90@000

Veal, 5@7 (old) 00@000

Mutton, 5@7 Rye, 90@100

Butter, 25@00 Oats, 75@85

Flour, 4@25 Peas, 00@90

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Brown's WAREHOUSE, WINSTON, April 23.

Corrected weekly by L. H. Jones.

Lugs—Very common, \$4.00 to \$6.00

Good, 6.00 to 9.00

Fine, 9.00 to 15.00

Common, 4.50 to 7.00

Good, 8.00 to 12.00

Fine, 6.00 to 8.00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, April 23.

Lugs—Common, Red, \$6.00 to \$6.50

Good working, 7.00 to 7.50

Com'n, Bright, 10.00 to 12.00

Fine, 12.00 to 15.00

Extra Smokers, 20.00 to 30.00

Extra lots higher.

Leaf—Common Red, 7.00 to 8.00

Good, 8.00 to 10.00

Good, rich, waxy, 11.00 to 15.00

Common Bright, 20.00 to 30.00

Good, 25.00 to 40.00

Fine, 50.00 to 75.00

Extra fine lots, 75.00 to 100.00

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton, 23@ 24;

Flour, 7.15 to 7.25; Corn, 76, a 76;

Wheat, 1.98@1.80; Gold, 000@111; Bonds, N. C. 00, a 00, new 00.

Baltimore, April 22.—Cotton, 000@1.50

Flour, 6.50@2.00; Wheat, \$1.98@2.00; Corn, 00@1.50; Yellow, 00@00; Oats, 54@60

Bacon, 7@13; Whisky, 87@1.00; Lard, 8@9

RICHMOND, April 23.—Wheat, \$1.85@0.00

Corn 00@1.75; Oats 60@00; Flour, superfine 8@8.

Norfolk, April 22.—Bacon, sides, 7@13;

Cheese, 63@67; Flour 6@8;

Charlotte, April 20.—Bacon, 11@14;

Flour, 4.50@4.60; Corn, 8@9; Oats, 70@75

Wheat, 0.00@0.00; Whisky, \$0.00@0.00

Fayetteville, April 18.—Bacon, 10@14

Flour, \$7.00@8.00; Corn, \$0.95@1.00; Oats, 85@90

Rye, \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50; Lard, 12@13; Whisky, \$2.25; Brandy, \$2.50.

Petersburg, April 23.—Flour, \$6.50@8.00

Wheat, red, \$1.75@1.85; white, \$1.85@1.90

Corn, 65@70; Bacon, 6@7; Brandy, \$2.40@3.00

Hand Book for COUNTY OFFICERS CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?

Enquire at this office.

FINE Orange & Lemon Trees FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing fruit. Enquire at this office.

Frost here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The weather is still cool, and fears are entertained of more frost.

SEWING MACHINES. A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE. WONDERFUL! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size, and falls into the hands of the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than hand.

Call and examine this

Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts) a beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except oversewing and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT J. E. MICKEY'S, SALEM, N. C.

A GENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1918 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assort-

ment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortments of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queens-

ware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and ex-

change Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY, Salem, N. C.

## Poetry.

### Sunbeam Love.

A darling little infant  
Was playing on the floor,  
When suddenly a sunbeam  
Came through the open door,  
And striking on the carpet,  
It made a little dot;  
The darling baby saw it,  
And crept up to the spot.

His little face was beaming  
With a world of perfect joy,  
As if an angel's presence  
Had filled the little boy;  
And he filled the floor,  
As in a fair dream.

He touched the dot of sunshine  
And followed up the beam.

He looked up to his mother  
To share his infant bliss;

Then stopped, and gave the sunbeam  
A pure sweet baby kiss.

O Lord, Our heavenly Father!

In the millions of years,

I pray that childlike feeling

May never leave the boy;

But in the day of trial,

When sin abhors the youth,

Send out the light to guide him—

The sunbeams of thy truth;

And may his heart be ever

True,

Through which thy truth as sunbeams,

Make joy upon Life's floor!

### Humorous.

I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me; but she sent them all back, insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I'd oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered he wasn't brought up in the woods to be scared by the screech of an owl. I called her a beggar, and everything bad; I slighted her features and form; till at last I succeeded in getting her mad, and she raged like a sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and I smiled, and called her my angel and all; she fell in my arms like a weary-some child and exclaimed: "We will marry this child."

"No NIGHT THERE"—A little boy named Knight, who recently entered the mission School of New London, was told by the teachers that he must be a good boy, and when he died he would go to heaven. The little boy was well pleased with the prospect, and promised to be the best kind of a boy. The next Sunday he appeared in his place, looking sorrowful, and the teacher asked him if he had been a good boy.

"Yes," he replied, "I've tried to be good; but it's no use. The boys say I can't go to heaven if I'm ever so good."

"Why do the boys say that?" asked the teacher.

"They say," replied the boy, with the utmost simplicity, "there'll be no night there."

A handsome young girl stepped in a store where a young man who had long been enamored, but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling goods. In order to remain as long as possible she cheapened everything, and at last she said: "I believe you think I'm cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair."

"Well," whispered the young lady, blushing as she laid a slight emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

A crousy youth in a neighboring town having strong objection to taking his medicine was induced to make a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and "maple syrup," but the latter proved to be hives syrup of squills. The boy said he "thought something ailed the molasses the minute his father told him he could eat all he wanted to."

Witty, but severe: Madame Boliver, having tried in vain to get pay for some cravats which a young boy had bought of her, at last sent in her bill in this style: "To two dozen fancy spun policemen, 200 francs." "What do you mean? what are satanic policemen?" asked the dandy. "Your cravats, for they take a thief by the throat every morning."

They tell of a man in Deborah, Illinois, who is so penurious that when shelling corn, and a kernel flew into the wood pile, he removed seven cords of wood to find it. A neighbor standing by dropped a kernel where the searcher was looking, but when he found it, he said: "You can't fool me with that small kernel; the one I lost was a larger one."

A teacher questioning little boys about the gradations in the scale of being, asked: "What comes next to man?" And here a little shaver, who was evidently smarting under a defeat in the previous question, immediately distanced all competitors by promptly shouting, "His undershirt, ma'am!"

The Kennebec Journal says, a little seven-year-old, not a hundred miles from Hallowell, was asked by his mother to take a piece of cake from a plate that she had not eaten, whereupon his young hope repled that "he did not purpose to become a Lazarus for anybody." He'll do.

"Johnny, how many days belong to this year?" "Three hundred and twenty-six, mom." "Why, Johnny, you mean three hundred and sixty-six." No, I don't, mom; I mean three hundred and twenty-six; the other forty are Lent!"

"Charley, what is it that makes you so sweet?" said a loving mother to her little boy, as she pressed him to her bosom. "I dress when Dad made me out of dust he put a little thug in," said Charley.

"How did you learn that graceful attitude?" asked a gentleman of a fellow leaning in a maudlin way against a post. "I've been practicing at the glass," was the reply.

A temperance editor in drawing attention to an article against ardent spirits in one of his papers, says: "For the Effects of Intemperance see our inside."

A ministrator once prayed:—"O Lord, we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that thou also art here, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

The prisoner has a very smooth countenance." "Yes, he was ironed just before he was brought in. That accounts for it."

Judge Jeffreys, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him, observed: "There is a great rogo at the end of this stick." Then replied, "At which end, my lord?"

A boy of eight years of age having been told that a reptile is an animal that creeps, and being asked to name one on examination day, promptly answered, "a baby!"

A young lady, being asked by an enthusiastic politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedded party.

## GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

**Warfield's Cold Water Soap**  
is good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Soaps  
much labor and fuel.

**BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP** is a  
valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed  
in it are protected against contagions.

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

### LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just  
what they want, or have their money  
refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of  
**EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP** and  
**Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES**,  
Call on J. L. FULKERSON.

There is NO DANGER in USING THE  
**Best Radiant Oil!**  
112 fire test. We keep only the best.  
Feb. 3-5th J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.  
TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK  
BREAKFAST COFFEE.  
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps I Lamps II

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS,  
together with other improved styles. Also FIX-  
TURES, a good assortment, for sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.  
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily  
at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,  
1 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and  
Friday, at 9 A. M.

REDVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by  
3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-  
urday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De-  
parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JOSEPH MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs  
every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

HERSHEY MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. De-  
parts every Monday, at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs  
every Friday, at 4 P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs  
every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The secret of these extracts lies in the  
perfect purity and great strength. They are war-  
ranted free from poisonous oils and acids. Joseph  
Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Propri-  
etors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

NATURE GIVES US TEETH, but she  
does not purify them. That must be done with  
fragrant Sodozon. The dental bone and its en-  
amel casing are made invulnerable to all destructive  
influences by the daily use of this beneficial  
preparation.

WHAT EVER HORSEMAN WANTS.

A good, cheap and reliable Liniment. Such an  
article is Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment. Pint bottles  
at one dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic,  
Sprains, &c., warranted better than any other—  
sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, N. Y.

DIPSOMANIA is an insane thirst for intox-  
icating liquors. Habitual drink driving produces  
it. Yet each Alcoholic Bitter vendor recommends  
that a dram of his rum and root juice be taken  
thrice a day, to prevent it. For a bodily  
disease, take that all sufficient antidote, DR. WALK-  
ER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the pure essence of rare  
medical herbs unpoluted by distilled poison.

CAROLIC SALVE recommended by the  
leading Physicians and the President of the New  
York Board of Health, as the most wonderful heal-  
ing compound ever known. Gives instant relief to  
burns, cures all kinds of sores, cuts and wounds;  
and a most invaluable salve for all purposes. Sold  
everywhere at 25 cents. John F. Henry, sole pro-  
prietor, 8 College Place, New York.

CHRISTODORO'S HAIR DYE is the  
safest and best corrects the bad effects of inferior  
dyes while the black or brown tint it produces  
is perfectly identical to nature. Factory 68 Maiden  
Lane, New York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL—Safest and  
best illuminating oil ever made. Does not take  
fire or explode if the lamp is upset or broken.—  
Over 150,000 families continue to use it, and no  
accidents of any description have occurred from it.  
Oil House of Chas Pratt, established 1770, N. Y.

THE PUREST and Sweetest Cod Liver  
Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASSWELL's, made  
on the sea-shore, from fresh selected livers, by Cas-  
well, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely  
pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it  
thrice a day, to prevent it, are now perfectly well.  
The oil is perfectly safe, and no other oil can  
equal it. Will remove Distension, Tan, Freckles,  
and Skin-blemishes. The use of Tan, Freckles,  
and Skin-blemishes is well arranged, commissions  
in all cases of Nervous excitement, Stomach and  
Sleeplessness in male or female. Sold everywhere  
for one dollar a bottle. Morgan & Risley, Drug-  
ists, New York. General Agents.

JOVENS Danderous Kid Glove Cleanser  
restores soiled gloves, new, for sale by Druggists  
and Fancy Goods Dealers, New York.

RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN is an es-  
tablished, warranted remedy for painful Menstrua-  
tion; and equally efficient as a nervous antidote  
in all cases of Nervous excitement, Stomach and  
Sleeplessness in male or female. Sold everywhere  
for one dollar a bottle. Morgan & Risley, Drug-  
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